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From the Baltimore Monument,
MISS BEFORE TEENS.

Mamma will you please to spread
A little sugar on my bread,
And mamma dearest if you please,
To eat a little bit of cheese,
Just a very little bit;
Sweet bread will eat so nice with it.
I'm grown too large to be carried,
To-morrow, May, may 't I be married!

"Come Helen," said Mrs Henderson to
her daughter, aged eleven, put up your beads
and trinkets and prepare for bed, its almost
eight o'clock.

"Indeed ma, I cannot afford to do any
such thing as to go to bed so soon," replied
the young lady—I'm entirely too old to be
talked to in such childish language; and
besides, Mr Kingston is to be here at half
past eight, there's his card in the rack now."

Mrs Henderson was dumb with astonish-
ment for a few moments after her womanish
daughter had done speaking, and prompted
by curiosity, she examined the card rack and
sure enough the "compliments of Mr
George Kingston," were there in old Eng-
lish letters on a beautiful embossed card.

Mr George Kingston had just turned into
his thirteenth year, he wore a stock and
flourished a silver headed cane. Mrs Hen-
derson amused herself a short time with the
little emblem of the children's precocity,
when replacing it in the rack and seating
herself near Miss Helen, she resumed the
conversation by saying—"And so George
Kingston is to be here at half past eight, is
he?"

"Yes ma, when he sent his card up this
morning the message accompanying it was
that he would be here at that hour."

"And for what purpose?"

"Why ma, to talk about every thing, as
other people do."

"What sort of every thing?"

"Why the balls, and the Theatre, Han-
tington's Dioramas, and the Raveles, and"

"Poh, child, hush, and hustle off to bed,
you're a pretty minx to talk of entertaining a
beau with balls and nonsense, come off to
bed with you."

"Mim ma, what do you mean by that?"

"Do you remember that I've been to a board-
ing school?"

"Yes child, I remember that you've been
to a boarding school, and remember that you
have been to a dancing school, and there's
where you met with Mr George Kingston,
I suppose!"

"Yes ma, you know there's always a few
moments leisure between the sets, and then
the ladies and gentlemen promenade, and
talk about the weather, and a thousand pret-
ty things."

"And what sort of pretty things do you
and George Kingston talk about?"

"George Kingston! Ma its Mr Kingston,
he's as much right to be called Mr as any
body. He rattaned Henry Cuthbert for
slighting me in the waltz, and I don't like to
hear him spoken of disrespectfully."

"Highly tighly Miss Henderson! and so
I suppose we may expect a courtship soon!"

"Courtship indeed! we are not so foolish
as to waste time in courtship I can tell you
madam, and if you must know it, we have
been engaged these two months."

"This was a secret worth knowing, and
Mrs Henderson, as soon as she received the
information, prompted by curiosity, deter-
mined to wait until the arrival of Mr George
Kingston, to see how these youthful lovers
would demean themselves in her presence.
In due time the little hero was announced,
and after a few handsome flourishes of his
silver topped cane, he seated himself and be-
gan to play the man."

"How did you like the manner in which
Miss Fustian behaved, the other evening,
Miss Helen?" asked the infant wooer.

"At the ball—O horrible, she's the most
ill behaved young lady in the world, and she
is to be married in four weeks, did you know
it Mr Kingston?"

"I heard it in the Theatre last night; you
should have been there Miss Helen; the
play was excellent and Miss St. Eustace
amined. You cannot conceive how interest-
ing she looked!"

"Fainted! O my gracious!! What
made her faint Mr Kingston!"

"She was so affected at Virginia's being
abducted by her father, Miss Helen."

"Well I don't wonder at it; any thing at
the Theatre looks so natural, and she's a
chicken-hearted creature. Did you ever
see one so frightened as she was at the Dio-
rama?"

"She was very much frightened Miss
Helen and tore the buttons off Mr Wise's
coat, clinging to him for support. She's to
be married to Mr Wise in the spring."

"To be married in the spring, and so
young Mr Kingston. Why ma says I shall
these four years."

"She's a fortune teller says Miss Helen,
and Henry Howell's mother says he must
marry while the iron's hot."

"The young lady was courted years ago,
Mr Kingston, and her lover died; she's been
melancholy ever since, and some say she's
in a decline, I wonder if it's true?"

"I don't know indeed—the Raveles,
Miss Helen, they're going away
next week and we must see them before they
leave us—when can you go?"

"I can't tell exactly Mr Kingston, may be
Monday night. I'll ask ma, and may be
she'll go with us—it will be so fine a thing
to have ma with us. Will you go ma?"

"What are you talking about child?"

"asked the mother, lifting her eyes from a
book she was pretending to read, though in
truth she had been a listener to all that had
been said, a trial it was to her too, to pre-
serve her gravity during the very animated
and interesting discussion."

"Why," said George Kingston, "I have
invited Miss Helen to go and see the Ravele
again, and she requests that you will accom-
pany us madam—will you be so kind?"

"O yes ma it will be so fine, you on one
side and Mr Kingston and I on the other—I
guess Miss Fustian, and St. Eustace would
feel very flat to see us, both their mothers
forbid their beaus from coming to the house
any more, and they're obliged to meet away
from home—do ma, go with us, will you?"

Mrs Henderson had been exceedingly am-
used at their friendly chat, and she
could scarcely suppress a smile when she
remembered that they "had been engaged
these two months," truly thought she
will make a lovely couple, he thirteen she
eleven, and they conversing with as much
interest and freedom as if they were twenty;

she laid the book aside for a moment and
soberly exclaimed—"Well I wonder what
the world is coming to?"

The little lovers were completely thrown
off the track of their tete a tete, for it was
evident that the surprise of Helen's mother
had arisen from their conversation, and her
movement had too much meaning in it for
them to be mistaken. Miss Helen looked
at her mother with a fearful frown, and Mr
George Kingston shrugged up his shoulders,
and looked towards his hat. Discretion on his
part was doubtless the better part of valor—

For he that loves and runs away,
May live to love another day.

and after he had flourished his silver moun-
ted cane and pulled his watch from his pocket
and adjusted his stock and collar, he arose
to take his departure.

Miss Helen after saying he need not be
in a hurry—it was not late and so on, seized
upon the only light in the room, to illumina-
te the dark hall which Mr George King-
ston was necessarily obliged to pass through
to reach the street door, and away they walk-
ed leaving Mrs Henderson in total dark-
ness, where she waited until she was tired,
for the return of Miss Helen with the light
and then followed to the door to ascertain
what the loving couple were about, and they
being so thoroughly in the ecstasy of affec-
tion, did not discover that she was looking
at them, until she had seen Mr Kingston
kiss Miss Helen several times—his arms
were about her neck, and she was reclining
very affectionately upon his shoulder when
the eye of the young swain chanced to raise
upwards, and encounter the eye of the as-
tonished mother.

It is needless to say that Mr Geo. King-
ston scampered off at a pretty considerable
gallop, and Miss Helen returned mortified to
the sitting room, where her mother having
reached before her, was waiting with a pair
of "cat's nine tails," which she put in opera-
tion to no little discomfiture of the young
lady's arrangements. The poor girl thought
it hard that she should be so treated for be-
ing in love, and as to the kisses—why she
imagined they were perfectly in place. The
mother thought otherwise, and from that
time forth, Miss Helen was forced to retire
to bed at eight o'clock.

From the New Bedford Gazette.

NEWSPAPER READERS.—How endless is
the variety of newspaper readers—and how
hard is it to satisfy their wants. Mr A. be-
lieves he shall discontinue his paper because
it contains no political news—and B is de-
cidedly of the opinion that the same sheet
dabbles too freely in the political movements
of the day. C don't take it because it is all
on one side—and D whose opinion it gener-
ally expresses does not like it because it is
not severe enough upon the opposition. E
thinks it does not pay due attention to fash-
ionable literature—and F cannot bear the
flimsy notions of idle writers. G will not
suffer a paper to lie upon his tablet which
ventures to express an opinion against slave-
ry; and H never patronizes one that lacks
moral courage to expose the evils of the
day—I declare he does not want a paper
filled with the hodge podge doings and un-
doings of the Congress and Legislature—and
J considers that paper the best which
gives the greatest quantity of such proceed-
ings. K patronizes papers for the light and
lively reading which they contain—and L
wonders that the press does not publish
Dewy's sermons and such other "solid mat-
ter." M will not even read a paper that
will not expose the evils of Sectarianism—and
N is decidedly of the opinion that the paper
and not the press should meddle with
religious dogmas. O likes to read police
reports—and P, whose appetite is less morbid,
would not have the paper in which these
silly reports are printed, in his house. Q
likes anecdotes—and R won't take a paper
that publishes them—R says that murders
and dreadful accidents ought not to be put
into papers—and S complains that his mis-
erable paper gave no account of that high-
way robbery last week. T says that the
type is too small—and U thinks it is too
large. V stops his paper because it con-
tains nothing but advertisements—and all
that W wants of it is to see what is for sale.
H will not take that paper unless it is left
at his door before sunrise—Y declares he will
not pay for it if left so early that it is stolen
from his domicile before he is up. And last
of all come the complaints of some of the
ladies—who declare the paper is uninterest-
ing because it does not every day contain a
list of marriages—just as if it were possible
for the poor printers to marry people, with-
out the parties will or no.

Blackburn (Eng.) Standard.

TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION.

Under this ominous head, the Hamilton
Gazette, (published at Stevensburgh, Ind.)
gives the following narrative:

"In June, 1833, there arrived at Stevens-
burgh a laboring man, about 35 years of
age, who soon after engaged himself to take
charge of the farm of Samuel James, Esq.
of this village. He represented himself to
be from Orange County, N. Y. by name
Alexander Jackson. After living with Mr
James until January, 1834, he purchased a
farm about nine miles distant from this place,
and shortly afterwards offered his hand in
marriage to a young woman who resided
in Mr James' family, an adopted daughter
of Mr J. In fact, she went by the name of
Sarah James, and no person in this vicinity
knew, until recently, but that she was a
natural daughter of that gentleman. Mr
James objected to the match, but Jackson
represented himself as a relation of the
President of the United States; and being
a good looking, and withal an intelligent
person, Miss J. was pleased with him, and
urged her father to consent to their mar-
riage. In the May following they were
married, and Mr James gave Jackson a
handsome farm, adjoining his own, as Sa-
rah's portion, on which Jackson built him-
self a house, and they lived very happily
together. Since their marriage, Mrs. J. has
borne her husband two fine boys, the young-
est being at present but two months old.—
But let us give the history of Jackson, as
now discovered by his own confession, and
by the appearance of a person in this com-
munity, who has turned all his domestic
joys into a cup of bitterness, and renders
his poor wife heart-broken! In the first
place, then, his name is not Alexander Jack-
son, (and for the present we shall suppress
his real name.) During his boyhood he
became the father of a female child—the
mother being of a respectable parentage,
and as it now appears, a relative of our
respected townsman, whom Jackson has hith-
erto called father-in-law. He soon left the
scene of his disgrace, which is in Orange
county, N. Y. and afterwards for many
years lived in the vicinity of Albany, where
the individual who now exposed him knew
him by his real name. His name was also
well known to Mr James, as the father of
his adopted daughter. Judge then of the
agony of all the parties when it became
known that the beautiful Sarah James was
not a natural daughter of Mr J. and that she
had discovered in her husband her own
father! Truth is indeed stranger than fic-
tion, for this is but a simple narrative of
facts. So attached was the daughter to her
own father, that it was with much difficulty
she was persuaded to return to the house of
Mr James. Jackson has sold his own farm,
and does not show himself in the village,
though it is believed that he still visits Mr
James' family. It is said that all the parties
will soon leave this part of the country,
so deep is their grief and disgrace. Mr
James is a justice of the peace, and a law-
yer of some eminence, though he is not at
present in full practice."

SPRING.—Now is the time to dwell in
imagination upon the beauties of Spring—
Never does the thought of green leaves and
singing birds come to us burthensd with so
much solace and pleasure as when the
branches are naked—when the voice of the
songster is no longer heard in the grove, and
the earth is white with snow. In Autumn
—when the wood is beginning to fade, when
the luxuriance of Summer is fading beneath
the influence of frost, we can look forward
only to the ice and snows of Winter—then
"bad begins and worse remains behind"—
but at this season of the year our anticipa-
tions are cheerful, for it is the present only
which is not delightful. We have the con-
solation of the Irish Sea Captain, who al-
ways rejoiced when the wind was dead a-
head, as the next alteration must certainly
be for the better.—Boston Pearl.

WOMAN.—Alas! that this appellation for
the female sex is becoming obsolete. Yet
such is the case. All are now ladies or
females, and the line of distinction is thus
singularly drawn—A lady is known by the
richness of her dress and the fashion of its
cut, and whether vicious or an idiot, that
dress is certain to command the respect and
deference due Ladies, while modest virtue,
if clad in humble garb, though
never so proper and becoming, is certain of
the cold look which says, their wearers are
only females.

SUPERSTITION IN LANSHIRE.—On
Saturday a young woman of rather dashing
appearance, was observed by the sexton of
St Mary's Blackburn, to stroll about the
church yard in rather a suspicious manner.
This induced him to watch her movements,
which he did very carefully. After she had
walked about for some time, she was seen
to turn up a part of the ground with her
foot, afterwards trample it down carefully,
and deliberately march away. The sexton
then took a spade, and speedily discovered
something, which, on examination, proved
to be a hare's heart, pierced with 365 pins.
In Lancashire, and indeed in all the north-
ern counties, there exists among the com-
mon people a curious tradition, that when a
young man wantonly and capriciously aban-
dons his sweetheart for another, the for-
saken girl has the following means of re-
venge. She procures a heart, sticks it with
full of pins as she possibly can, and buries it
in a church yard, when, as the heart withers
and decays, the young man will pine, waste
away, and eventually die. The sweet hope
of revenge was the cause of the appearance
of the fair forsaken in the church yard.

Blackburn (Eng.) Standard.

SPEECH OF MR. CLAY OF KENTUCKY,
ON THE SPECIE CIRCULAR.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11.

The Senate having again proceeded to
the order of the day, which was the consid-
eration of the resolution heretofore moved
by Mr Ewing of Ohio, concerning the Treas-
ury circular, with the substitute therefor
proposed by Mr Rives—

Mr CLAY said that he took great pleas-
ure in tendering to the Senate his respectful
thanks for the indulgence which had yester-
day been accorded to him, at the instance of
the Senator from North Carolina. And he
should esteem himself most happy, if, on the
present occasion, he should be so suc-
cessful as to say what should occasion no
regret to any for having conferred upon him
that indulgence.

In the State (said Mr Clay) of which I
am a citizen, I had lately occasion to ex-
press my opinion in regard to that Treasury
order, which it is proposed in the resolution
offered by my friend from Ohio (Mr Ewing)
to rescind. What I said on that occasion
appeared in the prints of the day, and a de-
gree of unexpected notoriety has since been
given to it during the present session. What
I uttered I sincerely believed. I believed it
then, I believe it now; and I re-affirm it
with all sincerity, here in my place, as my
settled opinion. Before, however, I proceed
to state the grounds on which it rests, I shall
take some notice of the able speech with
which we were yesterday favored by the
honorable Senator from Virginia, (Mr
Rives.) Though that speech was any thing
but a justification of the legality of the
Treasury order, it was ingenious, plausible,
often eloquent. The speech, throughout its
whole tenor, was indeed directly adverse to
the order. The Treasury order proceeds on
the principle of requiring specie only in
payment for one of the most important
branches of the public revenue; but the Sen-
ator from Virginia is in favor of receiving
in payment a mixed currency. The order
proceeds on the principle of exhibiting par-
tiality toward certain particular classes in
their payment of the public dues; the Sen-
ator from Virginia is for a rule which shall
operate alike and equally on all, and shall
extend to every branch of the public re-
venue. In a great deal, indeed, in most of
what was so well said by that Senator, I en-
tirely concur. There are, however, some
points of difference which I shall presently
notice. I regret that, while the country
generally, while the Senator himself, and
while we all are so deeply interested in
knowing what is to be the real policy of the
Administration on the question of the cur-
rency, we are left as much in the dark as ever.
On one side of the Senate, by one friend of
the Administration, it is said that the pre-
cious metals alone are to form the currency,
and that all paper is to be driven out of use;
gradually, indeed, but surely. The Senator
from Virginia, on this side, says that the
policy about to prevail seeks to establish a
mixed currency, consisting in part of specie,
and in part of the notes of specie-paying
banks. Which of these friends of the Ad-
ministration are we to credit? I must con-
fess, that so far as past experience is to be
looked to on such a subject, it seems to favor
a metallic system more than a mixed cur-
rency.

At the last session of Congress, a propo-
sition was introduced into the Senate,
requiring the payment of specie in all cases,
by the purchasers of our public lands.—
That proposition was, however, put down by
an almost unanimous vote. For, although
no call was made for the yeas and nays, I
think I am fully authorized in saying that
had such a call been made, there would not
have been more than one or two votes in fa-
vor of the measure. Yet, on the 11th of
July, almost immediately on the rising of
Congress, we find this very proposition em-
bodied in a Treasury order, which requires
the payment of specie, in regard to our most
important branch of the public revenue.—
This fact would seem to intimate that the
policy of a mixed currency, for which the
Senator from Virginia has contended, was
not then the policy of the Administration,
and that not his, but another's influence was
predominant in the cabinet. In the pream-
ble to this order, in which the reasons for it
are set forth, we find not only that specie is
required from all purchasers of the public
land, but that that other element of the cur-
rency, which the Senator would retain, is
denounced as "paper money." And even in
regard to the messages of the President him-
self, did time permit, and were it necessary
to do so, it would be easy to show from all
of them, so far as they relate to this subject
of currency, that although President Jack-
son commenced his administration by recom-
mending a mixed currency, yet, that he
gradually departed more and more from that
ground, until, in the message of 1835, re-
ferred to by the Senator from Virginia, he
speaks of getting back to the "constitutional
medium," evidently alluding to an exclusive
specie circulation. You will therefore agree,
that the uncertainty of which I have
spoken, is not feigned, but real; and I en-
treat the two divisions of the friends of the
Administration, speedily to settle between
themselves the controverted question, what
the policy to be pursued actually is, and
forthwith to state it to the country, so that all
our business men may have an eye to it, and
regulate themselves accordingly, in their
monied transactions.

The Senator from Virginia tells us that he
is in favor of an enlargement of the metallic
foundation of the currency. And who is not?
Is the idea a new one with the Senator from
Virginia? Did it not originate, or was it
not at least first pressed by my friends, who
were endeavoring to guard the currency of
the country from the dangers which beset it?
Was not the principle of restricting issues of
bank notes below prescribed denominations

first introduced by the Senator from Mas-
sachusetts, who sits near me, (Mr Webster,) as
one provision in the renewed charter of the
Bank of the United States in 1832? And
while I am very sure that the Senator from
Virginia did not take from the speech of my
friend on that occasion the anecdote which
he introduced into his own, of the message
sent by Mr Burke to Mr Pitt, warning him,
that if he permitted the issue of one pound
notes, he would never again see a guinea in
England, yet it does so happen that that very
anecdote was related by the Senator from
Massachusetts, in his speech before the Sen-
ate in 1832, and was used by him expressly
in support of the idea of increasing and
strengthening the metallic basis of our paper
currency.

But, whilst both gentlemen concur in the
propriety of imposing some limitation on our
paper circulation, yet there is a wide differ-
ence between them as to the mode in which
that desirable object is to be effected. The
Senator from Virginia would rely on the
voluntary action of a thousand banks, and of
twenty-six State sovereignties operating on
those banks. We, of the Opposition, on the
contrary, thought it wisest to rely on a re-
medy within our own power, to trust to our
own laws, and to look to that which we could
effect by our own energies and the exertion
of our constitutional authority. We consider
this a practical and efficacious means.—
The Senator from Virginia relies on what I
consider wholly inefficient. His reliance,
it seems, is on the enlightened patriotism of
nine hundred or a thousand banks, created
for the sole purpose of making money! But,
sir, have we no lessons from experience in
our own past history, as to the degree of re-
liance which may safely be placed on the
mere voluntary action of any community,
however enlightened or patriotic it may be?
What was the state of things during our own
Revolution, when we were contending in the
most glorious cause that ever animated the
hearts, or nerved the arms of men? The
reliance was then on the voluntary payment
of the quotas, not of twenty-six, but of thirteen
States, indispensable to the success of that
cause and to our soldiers, who, unfed and un-
clad, were enduring every suffering to which
humanity can be possibly exposed. Let me
ask the Hon. Senator, in view of what then
took place, whether reliance on patriotism,
even of enlightened States, much less that of
banking corporations, is safe and secure.

It is now four or five years since the policy
was first announced on our side, and was
afterwards taken up by a portion of the
friends of the Administration, to widen the
metallic foundation of the currency by a pro-
hibition of small bank notes; and what has
been the result? How many States has en-
lightened patriotism induced to adopt the
policy? The Senator from Virginia men-
tioned Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland,
to which he might have added Kentucky,
and possibly one or two others, as having
imposed the desired restriction; but they did
it either prior to, or without any reference to
the announcement of the policy from Wash-
ington. Of all the twenty-six States, he be-
lieved that New York and Maine only had con-
formed their legislation to the recommenda-
tion sent forth from this city. And it is re-
markable with respect to Maine, as he had
understood, that, after the restriction was im-
posed, a supply of the prohibited notes below
five dollars was sent for to Massachusetts,
for small change in the transaction of busi-
ness.

No, sir; no man has a higher opinion of
the patriotism of the country than I have.—
There is no one who entertains a higher
opinion of the patriotism of the States, or is
more disposed to place a due and proper degree
of reliance upon it; but I consider it sound
policy not exclusively to depend upon it, but
to add to that security the salutary vigor of
the law. Hence we supposed that it had been
demonstrated by all experience in this coun-
try, that a national bank, created by, and
under the proper control of, this Government,
was a fit and necessary instrument to guard
the paper system of the country against its
tendency to run into excessive issues, and ul-
timately into utter disorder; that such a bank
would at least retard such a deplorable state
of things; and that if it could not prevent it,
when the notes of the local banks had lost
all confidence, and ceased to be a secure cir-
culation, the notes of the national bank would
remain a safe medium, in which the revenue
of the country could be collected and disburs-
ed.

From the moment that the Bank of the
United States ceased to exist, you gave up
the radder of the national currency, and I
greatly fear that it will get into such a state
of confusion, that we shall see it go on,
from worse to worse, until all shall unite
in totally withdrawing from it the public con-
fidence.

But if it were even possible that you could
succeed, by appeals to the States, and to the
banks, in bringing about the restoration of a
sound currency, how long would it last?—
Supposing a general pressure to be pro-
duced by the withdrawal of specie from the
country would not the banks be instantly
prompted, by the States themselves, to sup-
ply the wants of the community, by furnish-
ing the desired medium? Trace back your
own history; look to that period which pre-
ceded the Revolution, when the colonies
were compelled to resort to bills of credit, and
even to tobacco, as a circulating medium.—
I believe that, in Virginia, the law to that
effect still remains on the statute book, and
that fee bills of some public officers are yet
made out at the rate of so many pounds of to-
bacco for each item. If altered, the law has
not been very long changed. The necessity
of a circulating medium of some kind is
indispensable. Society cannot exist without
it. It cannot revert to the primitive state of
barter. The representative of property must
be had, even if it be in the form of peltries,

tobacco, uncoined bars, paper money, or
small bank notes. And this great social
want is paramount to law.

But the plan of the honorable Senator, to
effect a restriction on bank issues, does not
consist exclusively in a reliance on the patri-
otism of the banks or the States. He would
appeal to the interest of the banks, and would
hold over them the threat, that, unless they
cease the issue of small notes, the public de-
posits shall be withdrawn from their care;
in other words, it is by employing the re-
venue of the United States, that he would
effect the restriction he seeks. Now, what
is the amount of this revenue? Twenty-
five or thirty millions per annum. What
did he tell us that the money transactions
in one single city, the city of New York,
were estimated several years ago, and that
by a man whom none is better acquainted
with all such matters, at 1500 millions, an-
nually? and that at this day the amount is
probably double that.

Now, if in one single city, the course of
business requires the employment of 1500
millions of dollars, annually, what must be
the aggregate amount of the transactions of
all the other cities and parts of the Union?
The amount baffles all human calculation.
And do you suppose that, by withholding the
revenue of only thirty millions, you can over-
awe, coerce, and control banks, whose
business amounts, perhaps, to a thousand
times as much? What proportion does the
number of your deposits bear to that of
the whole of the banks of the Union?—
Before the passage of the deposit act they
amounted, if I remember, to less than forty;
they are now, perhaps, eighty; and we are
told by a secret authority, which seems to be
high and controlling, that their number,
when the deposit act is executed, is again
to be reduced down to forty; but say it is
eighty, and then, by your operation on the
eighty banks, you are to bring about an ef-
fect so important as to deprive the remain-
ing nine hundred and twenty banks of that
which, in many instances, constitutes the
most important part of their circulation.—
Can we not see that the thing is perfectly
chimerical?

Suppose you prevail with one bank to
give up the issue of its small notes. What
is the immediate effect? The vacuum pro-
duced by the withdrawal of the small notes
of that bank is instantly filled by the small
notes of other banks; and even if you could
go a step further, and prohibit your depos-
its banks from receiving in deposit the notes of
any other bank which issues bills below five
dollars, what would be the further effect?—
There would be an instant collision between
the deposit banks and the other banks of the
country; and, as the other banks are so
much more numerous, the necessary result
would be, the utter destruction of the depos-
it banks themselves. We have already
seen some of the effects resulting from these
requirements. We passed an act at the last
session, prohibiting the use of notes below
\$10, in the disbursements of the United
States. Well, sir, we have a disbursing
bank in this city; and how was the rule ob-
served? All the Senators who hear me are
personal witnesses of its violation in pay-
ment to themselves of their daily allow-
ance. I do not mention this to complain of
it. It is possible, if you had ordered the of-
ficers of the Senate to receive either specie
or notes over \$10, it would have been com-
plied with. But the bank still goes on, and
it would still continue its course, notwith-
standing any voluntary restriction which
your wisdom may suggest. Is it not too
much to expect, that, when you, to whom
the task belongs, have abandoned the care of
the currency of the country, the States of
the banks shall take upon themselves the
duty of remedying the defects or the neglect
of your legislation? The parties will take
care of themselves, and will look no further
to the interests of the whole. What interest
have the banks in Maine, for example, so to
shape their course as to suit the exigencies
of the community in Louisiana? We, of
the contrary, contend for one currency,
which should be general throughout the
Union, consisting of the notes of the bank
of the General Government, and for a local
currency, consisting of the bills of local in-
stitutions; so that there might be a general
currency, to be employed in purposes of a
general nature, while the local currency
would subserve all local purposes. Our
wish was to have the general currency every-
where receivable in payment of the public
dues, while we relied on the local banks for
the medium of local circulation. But you
have given up a bank, whose credit was co-
extensive with the commercial world, which
supplied a currency never surpassed, and
regulated exchanges with an economy un-
exampled in this or any other country. And
do you expect these local institutions can be
an adequate substitute? Do you cherish
the vain expectation, that the States will
come to your relief, and rectify your incom-
petency? No, sir, no. Each State will say,
it is not our affair to provide a general cur-
rency for the United States; we must leave
that to be managed by the General Govern-
ment. And does not all experience demon-
strate that, while local Governments consti-
tute the safest depository of local interests,
the General Government alone can provide
for the welfare of the whole?

What is the present actual condition of
the banking capital of the country? We
told you, that the moment you destroyed the
Bank of the United States, there would im-
mediately spring up innumerable local
banks; that banking capital would thus be
greatly extended, and that the change
might lead to the destruction of all confi-
dence in the circulating paper medium.—
And are not these predictions in a rapid pro-
gress of fulfilment? We are informed by